The *NORTH-CAROLINA*

MAGAZINE;

OR,

UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY AUGUST 17, to FRIDAY AUGUST 24, 1764.

The Remainder of the ADDRESS, began in our laſt.

THE next conſideration is, whether the Power given into the Hands of *France* by the late Peace, may Increaſe her *naval force* ſo far as to Hazard the Security of this Kingdom. If this ſhould ever prove to be the Caſe, every honeſt Man's Heart in it will tremble for the *ſafety of his King* and *this poor Nation*, and his Tongue will curſe the *Authors* of the Danger.

The prodigious Trade freely given back out of our own Hands to *France* ſeems at preſent to look upon us with a gloomy Aſpect on this Account. The Quantity of *ſhipping*, and conſequently *Sailors* ſupported by it, was not known or believed, before the Succeſſes of our Arms revealed the Secret. But *when it was known*, that it ſhould *then* be all voluntarily thrown back to them again, together with that grand Nurſery of Seamen the *Newfoundland Fiſhery*, is to us truly unaccountable, and at preſent appears extremely dangerous. If the Miniſtry ſhould aſk, *would you have France left without any Trade?* We anſwer, *no*. We would wiſh her *enough* for her own Support and Defence; but *not more* than would keep her Hands out of Miſchief.

With Regard to the *Newfoundland fiſhery*, Your Majeſty will give us Leave to expreſs the ſtrong Senſe we have of the neceſſary Importance of ſecuring the Power and Intereſt of Your Majeſty's Dominions in that Fiſhery, which is one of the moſt eſſential Foundations of our Naval Power; and it is our earneſt Requeſt, that, whatever Miniſtry may be employed in the Conduct of our Affairs, they may guard it with a *watchful Eye*, a *ſteady Conduct*, and a *determined vigorous Reſolution*; that they may never forget the faithleſs and ungrateful Behaviour of *France* in this Caſe, after the Peace of *Utretcht*. Tho' that was the firſt Treaty which gave her the leaſt Right of Claim to any Share in that Trade, ſhe no ſooner found herſelf in Poſſeſſion of it, but boldly ventured to *ſink any Britiſh Ships*, which preſumed to fiſh to the northward of the Iſland, calling that part of the Sea her own; and all this upon no better pretence than her being indulged with a liberty to dry her Fiſh on that Part of the Coaſt of an Iſland, in which ſhe had no Right to a foot of Land as a *Proprietor*. There is another Power of *France*, relating to this Affair, which requires to be equally watched and prevented, otherwiſe it may prove equally deſtructive, as it may in Time give *France* the Monopoly of that Fiſhery; that is her Power to underwork us, and conſequently to underſell us in foreign Markets. For let Men be ever ſo willing and ready to ſerve their Country, it is impoſſible for them to ſupport a loſing Trade. The Conſequence is very clear.

It is not long ago we thought we had every Thing to hope; and now ſurely the Miniſtry themſelves cannot blame us for wiſhing we had nothing to fear.

But notwithſtanding theſe alarming Appearances, we are not *yet* left without Hope. We have the Protection of that Divine Providence to depend upon, which has ſo remarkably favoured this Nation, even in the moſt perilous

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Times. In this we muſt beg leave to diſſent from that Miniſtry, who ſeemed, not long ago, ſo ſhy of truſting it, tho' backed by the ſtrongeſt Human Probabilities; and, to mend the Matter, reduced *themſelves* to that Neceſſity, with the Probabilities on the other Side.

Our next Dependance is upon Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Virtue. The urgent Neceſſity of the Times, and Your Majeſty's Goodneſs of Heart, make us hope for the utmoſt Exertion of both. The greateſt Difficulty Your Majeſty, and other Crowned Heads labour under, is to come at the Knowledge of Truth.—If Princes could know the Truth, *the Truth would make them free.* But "they muſt judge of Affairs by ſuch Repre-"ſentations as others make to them: Thoſe "are ſometimes made by cunning and deſign-"ing Men, and ſometimes by weak ones."—Therefore We pray GOD to endow Your Majeſty with "Princely Wiſdom and Un-"derſtanding, with Quickneſs and Sagacity, "that You may know Men, and penetrate "into Affairs, and govern happily."—That Your Majeſty may be bleſſed with a Miniſtry in whoſe Ability and Integrity both Your Majeſty and Your People can ſecurely confide, and equal to the arduous Taſk which lies before them; *Men fearing GOD and* HATING *Covetouſneſs:* A Miniſtry which *France* and *Spain* may look upon with ſo much Awe, as to keep themſelves within the Bounds of Honour and Juſtice; and a Miniſtry *who can reſtore that univerſal Peace and Harmony*, which not long ago was the Terror of our Enemies, and the Joy of all Your Majeſty's Dominions; but which has lately been unhappily loſt by the weak Conduct of Men, who have all along been loudly complaining of the Want of that Confidence of Your People, which they have never had the Prudence to endeavour to gain, or deſerve, by any reaſonable Means.

"Reputation and Credit, the Quiet and "Satisfaction of Mens Minds, can be ration-"ally built on nothing but Experience. This "alone can convince any impartial thinking "Man of the Ability, Integrity, or other "Virtues of thoſe, on whom our Affairs de-"pend, both as to the Council and Execu-"tion of them."—All extravagant Commendation and Praiſe prior to this, is out of Time, and rather raiſes Suſpicion than gives Content. And all abuſive Noiſe and Clamour againſt the Effect of this Experience upon Mens Minds, is but making the Matter worſe.—As Nature itſelf will not allow the Effect to ceaſe while the Cauſe remains, it is out of the Power of Man to make it otherwiſe; and all Attempts for that Purpoſe can end in nothing better than *Labour in vain.*

This domeſtic Peace and Harmony reſtored, would, We are perſuaded, give great Joy to Your Majeſty's Faithful Subjects; and ſeems abſolutely neceſſary to enable us to make any uſeful Improvement of what the Miniſtry have thought fit to leave in Our Hands, and to ſecure Us againſt the fatal Effects of the future Intrigues of Our avowed Enemies.

We humbly rely upon Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Fatherly Goodneſs to bring about this GLORIOUS EVENT.

That Your Majeſty's Reign may be long and proſperous; that all Miniſterial Artifice, Impoſition, and Treachery, may be detected, and *ſuitably* rewarded, is the ſincere Prayer of, may it pleaſe Your Majeſty, Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful, and Loyal Subjects,

The PEOPLE *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

To theſe the Printer here, preſumes to add,
And the GOOD PEOPLE *of* AMERICA;
who will ſay AMEN.

The NORTH-BRITON.

On the Fallacies advanced in ſupport of the PEACE.

NOTHING ſurely can be ſo truly contemptible as the arguments by which the Scottiſh partizans endeavour to eſtabliſh an opinion of the integrity and wiſdom of their miniſterial idol; nor can any thing be more deſpicably fallacious than the artifices which they have conſtantly uſed to impoſe upon the judgment and unſuſpecting confidence of the public.

As the treaty of peace is by much the moſt important, ſo it is natural to ſuppoſe that it ſhould employ a greater part of our conſideration than any other proceeding of the arbitrary Scot, and be more frequently canvaſſed, in proportion as this ſuperiority of importance is allowed. The mercenary ſcribblers who have drawn their proſtituted pens in defence of this treaty, have pitched upon a very pretty ſpecies of argument, in order to ſupport the reſtitution of our conqueſts, and juſtify the ill grounded apprehenſion, or infamous prodigality of their all-oeconomical miniſter.

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The firſt of theſe arguments is erected upon the weak, ſandy foundation of a ſophiſtical philoſophy, that has no exiſtence but in name, and yet ſtrikes at the very vitals of all induſtry and commerce, thoſe principal ſupports of every government! at a time that it ſeems to have no other object in its view than the general emolument.

"Had our American colonies (ſay they) been ſtill held in our poſſeſſion, and had we obſtinately inſiſted on never reſtoring thoſe valuable acquiſitions to our enemies, our ruin had been inevitable; luxury and profuſion had immediately introduced themſelves into all orders of the people, nor could any thing have preſerved us from deſtruction, the corruption of the times had been ſo univerſal.——The hiſtory of all ages, and the annals of all nations (continue theſe elaborate and diſintereſted reaſoners) are fraught with an infinity of examples where proſperity and power have brought their moſt conſiderable poſſeſſors to ruin; and, if any proofs are neceſſary in aſſertions ſo indiſputably juſt, let us only turn over a few pages of the Grecian hiſtory, or examine the riſe and decline of the Roman empire."

'Tis a great pity that very florid and very ſentimental ſet of authors have not ſomething like common ſenſe and ſound argument to ſupport any of thoſe ſpecious poſitions, which we find them ſo ready to aſſert. If power and proſperity are ſuch dangerous enemies to a ſtate, it muſt neceſſarily follow that inſecurity and diſtreſs, the oppoſites of thoſe bleſſings, are the greateſt of its friends; and that there is no way to ſave us from ruin but by being abſolutely deſtroyed. Wretchedneſs and poverty muſt, at this rate, be the criterion of national happineſs; and if affluence and ſecurity are ſo much to be dreaded, the miſerable natives of Scotland muſt be the moſt fortunate ſet of people alive. The *prudent* and *philoſophical* ORNAMENT of the *Highlands* indeed ſeems to be perfectly of opinion that there is no way of conſulting our happineſs, unleſs our intereſt is attacked; and, thanks to the indefatigable zeal of this patriotic nobleman, as far as he could, our ſecurity has been promoted; for, in every department of government, ſince his acceſſion to power, the welfare of THIS kingdom, has met with a moſt laudable neglect. It were to be wiſhed, that the ſame method taken to advance the happineſs of all true-born Engliſhmen, was obſerved to conſult the advantage of the *Scotch*; for, during the preſent adminiſtration, every means to ruin theſe brave, loyal, and affectionate people has been tried, by raiſing them to honours, and lifting them to place.

This terrible apprehenſion of growing too powerful or becoming too rich, is to be ſure a very alarming circumſtance. In the name of wonder, if we are ſo fearful of arriving at an exceſs of power, or a ſuper-abundance of wealth, whence comes it that plans of induſtry are daily propoſing, or that the extention of commerce is ſo earneſtly recommended by the beſt of Sovereigns, and encouraged by all who have any real attention to the welfare of this kingdom?—If the abetters of a Scottiſh faction were not either utterly incapable of thinking, or deſirous of ſacrificing every thing like thought, they would have undoubtedly conſidered that we have a riſing generation conſtantly ready to enter upon any growing acquiſitions; and that luxury is at the preſent æra as firmly eſtabliſhed among us, as if we had the mines of Mexico and Peru to ſupport or keep it up; and yet there is little or no reaſon to think the decline of the Britiſh Greatneſs at hand, unleſs the *Scottiſh* claſs of Miniſters, to whom we have been hitherto ſo very much obliged, ſhould think of proceeding in the bleſſed path which they have trod in, or ſhould not be called to a ſtrict account for having ever entered it at all.

Greece and Rome fell thro' their luxury and venality; but what is that to us? England, without having one half of that extenſive dominion which we now ſee her poſſeſſed of, ſaw the total ſyſtem of her government overturned, and her monarch brought to the block. Luxury and venality could have never produced a more extraordinary change than this. Was it the luxury or venality of the kingdom, which drove that infamous ſtain to royalty, the ſecond James, from a throne which he had ſo greatly diſhonoured and abuſed? Luxury—ſtuff! ſo far from being an enemy, 'tis an advantage to a ſtate; it ſpurs up the members of the community to a laudable purſuit of induſtry, and excites an honeſt deſire wherever we ſee a wiſh for the elegancies of life, to come at the neceſſary means.—The gradual increaſe of the Engliſh power has no where enervated the ſons of Freedom. Are we not now, as much as five hundred years ago, equally warm in the purſuit of honour, and equally impatient

impatient of injuries or diſgrace? In what one circumſtance have the preſent period caſt a ſtain upon the glorious anceſtry from which they are derived? The reign of Edward the Third was not more glorious for its Audleys, its Saliſburys, and its Warwicks, than that of George the Second for Wolfe's, its Townſhends, its Granbys, and its Howes; or in what one inſtance does Ruſſel, Drake, or Blake, ſoar ſuperior to our Saunders, our Pocock, our Tyrrel, or our Hawke?

The ridiculous inconſiſtency which appears in the arguments of our miniſterial politicians would be truly contemptible, if it was not calculated to impoſe upon the credulity of the well meaning, and contrived to caſt a falſe luſtre upon proceedings, which can by no means appear to the eye of obſervation, in any thing of a tolerable light. They tell us that had the Weſt-Indian conqueſts been detained, we ſhould have been too rich, and abſolutely ruined by the ſuperabundance of our wealth; then, inſiſt that it was a point of good management in the miniſtry to give them up. Yet, notwithſtanding this declaration, they tell us the adminiſtration took every method to make us as great and as rich as poſſible: Tho' it was poſſible an increaſe of riches would be the foundation of our ruin, and that our deſtruction would inevitably take its riſe the moment we beheld this terrible increaſe. *Riſum teneatis amici*!—I ſuppoſe we ſhall ſoon ſee an eſſay to prove the neceſſity of ſetting the bank of England on fire, and have arguments publiſhed to ſhew the expedience of living upon oatmeal; together with a panegyric on the itch.

Having thus endeavoured to expoſe the fallacy of this miniſterial invective againſt opulence and power, I ſhall next proceed to take ſome notice of the mighty acquiſition of territory which is ſo emphatically dwelt upon, by the conſiſtent ſet of gentlemen by whom the former argument is advanced.

An extenſive and important tract or territory (we have been informed) three times as large as the colonies about which we make ſo much buſtle and diſpute, has been lately ceded by that very peace which we take ſuch uncommon pains to condemn. I believe 'tis a point which even none of the *Scottiſh* writers will deny, that the richneſs of any country does not proceed from the greatneſs of its extent, but the number of its inhabitants. Of this the United Provinces are a convincing proof, which tho' of a very contracted and inconſiderable ſpace, are nevertheleſs from the number and induſtry of ſubjects, equal in opulence to any nation in Europe. That we have acquired a large extent of territory, nobody will deny, but we are to conſider, firſt of all, how this territory is to be peopled, before we think of raiſing its importance, or making it of any account. The country ceded to us is for the moſt part totally uncultivated, over run with woods, and deſtitute of inhabitants; and in ſome places a man might travel a whole month, without ever meeting the leaſt veſtige of a human foot ſtep. To ſupply it with inhabitants from the mother country is utterly impoſſible; we are every day in our manufactures and our commerce complaining of the ſcarcity of inhabitants ourſelves, not to take any notice that the territory in queſtion is five times as large as the mother country itſelf. Of what importance then can we reaſonably imagine this acquiſition, or of what ſervice can we ſuppoſe an extenſive tract of dominion, which there is not the leaſt probability of turning to any account? But, indeed, the opinion which the French themſelves entertain of this circumſtance, will ſet the whole affair in a prety clear light. I was lately diſcourſing with a French man of quality, with whom I have the honour of an intimate acquaintance, on this ſubject, and lamenting the incapacity of the Scotch adminiſtration, particularly in this very point; when my friend addreſſed me in the following manner:

"It has been long acknowledged, Mon-
"ſieur, by the gentlemen of England, and
"that pretty juſtly, that we are much better
"politicians than themſelves. I ſhall deal ve-
"ry candidly with you in this affair, and
"give you my ſentiments without conſtraint
"or diſguiſe. Great a conceſſion as your court
"may imagine the adminiſtration of Verſailles
"have made, in allowing you ſo extenſive a
"range of territory, yet it does not penetrate
"the ultimate view which we had in mak-
"ing this ceſſion, nor foreſee one half of the
"folly it has been guilty of, in thinking
"it a compenſation for the return of the va-
"rious ſettlements which you conquered in
"the Weſt-Indies. We are very ſenſible,
"Sir, that you can never people this country
"ſufficiently to make it anſwer any tolerable
"purpoſe, without ſtripping yourſelves of all

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" your uſeful manufacturers and artiſans; a " proceeding that would inevitably prove fa- " tal to the commerce of the mother country, " and, in caſe of a rupture with us, or any " other nation, leave her deſtitute of her prin- " cipal ſecurity and defence. Had you retain- " ed our iſlands, which I muſt confeſs you " had it in your power to do, you would have " been poſſeſſed of ſnug and comfortable ſet- " tlements, ready peopled to your hand; " rich, powerful, and flouriſhing. Our peo- " ple, while their religion and property were " ſecured under your government, could have " no inducement to leave thoſe iſlands; and " if, at any time, you were ſuſpicious of their " faith, a garriſon of a thouſand men would " be ſufficient to remove all your apprehen- " ſions at once. By this means England would " have become the empreſs of commerce, as " well as miſtreſs of the ſea, and ſupplied " every part of the European world herſelf " with thoſe articles of traffic, which muſt " be now carried, before her face, by her " natural *enemies* the French, as you call us, " or the crafty Dutch, her double-dealing " *friends*.

" Seeing therefore that this is the caſe, " you have acquired nothing more than a do- " minion over a country, which you can ne- " ver be able to poſſeſs; a dominion which " the wolves of America enjoy in a more unli- " mited manner than yourſelves. You are be- " come the lords of mountains uninhabited, " and the maſters of woodlands unknown to " the ſtep of man. The more territory we " granted you, the deeper our plan was " laid for your deſtruction, and we ſhould " have been, by many degrees, your warmer " friends had we granted you infinitely leſs. " I know your ſentiments ſo well that I am " very certain of your excuſe for the liberty I " have taken on this head; this gives me " confidence enough to add, that the beſt " thing you can poſſibly do, is, not to beſtow " a ſingle thought on your new American " acquiſitions, ſince to make it turn to any " account, as I have already obſerved, the " ruin of the mother country muſt be the " foundation of its riſe."

Dr. LEWIS's *Directions for recovery of the Colour of Gold and Silver Lace, and Embroidery; taken from his Philoſophical Commerce of Arts.*

FOR lace, embroideries, and gold thread woven in ſilks, alkaline liquors are not to be uſed; for while they clean the gold, they corrode the ſilk, and change or diſcharge its colour. Soap alſo alters the ſhade, and even the ſpecies of certain colours. But ſpirit of wine may be uſed without any danger of its injuring either the colour or quality of the ſubject, and in many caſes prove as effectual, for reſtoring the luſtre of the gold as the corroſive detergents. A rich brocade flowered with a variety of colours, after being diſagreeably tarniſhed, had the luſtre of the gold perfectly reſtored by waſhing it with a ſoft bruſh, dipt in warm ſpirit of wine; and ſome of the colours of the ſilk, which were likewiſe ſoiled, became at the ſame time remarkably bright and lively. Spirit of wine ſeems the only material adapted to this intention, and probably the boaſted ſecret of certain artiſts is no other than this ſpirit diſguiſed: Among liquids, I do not know of any other, that is of ſufficient activity to diſcharge the foul matter, without being hurtful to the ſilk: As to powders however fine, and however cautiouſly uſed, they ſcratch and wear the gold, which here is only ſuperficial and of extreme tenuity.

But though ſpirit of wine is the moſt innocent material that can be employed for this purpoſe, it is not in all caſes proper. The golden covering may be in ſome parts worn off; or the baſe metal, with which it had been iniquitouſly alloyed, may be corroded by the air, ſo as to leave the particles of the gold diſunited; while the ſilver underneath, tarniſhed to a yellow hue, may continue a tolerable colour to the whole: In which caſe it is apparent, that the removal of the tarniſh would be prejudicial to the colour, and make the lace or embroidery leſs like gold than it was before. A piece of old tarniſhed gold lace, cleaned by ſpirit of wine was deprived, with its tarniſh, of greateſt part of its golden hue, and looked now almoſt like ſilver lace.

NEWS.

CADIZ. May 4.

THE extreme draught we have had in this country, ever ſince the commencement of the year, joined to the ſcarcity and high price for corn, has cauſed a great num-

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ber of inhabitants in the country to quit their habitations, and ſeek relief in this city. Theſe Strangers are ſo very numerous, that the governor has thought it neceſſary to publiſh an ordinance, by which they are all enjoined to leave the city in 24 hours, on pain of being taken up, and obliged to work in the king's arſenals. Yeſterday public prayers were offered up to implore rain. The mortality among the poultry continues to rage here.

May 11. They write from Parma, that on the 14th ult. the Duke of York took the diverſion of deer-hunting in Colorno-park; and at his return he went to the opera, which was followed by a grand ſupper at the palace. On the 16th a conſert was performed by the muſicians of the houſhold; after which the whole court paſſed into a magnificent hall, where was ſerved an ambigu on a table of 60 covers, which only the Infant, the Duke, and the ladies ſet down to. In the evening there was a maſquerade ball at the theatre.

Berlin May 10. All that has hitherto tranſpired concerning the ſtipulation of the treaty ſigned the 13th of April, between Ruſſia and Pruſſia, imports, 1ſt a difinitive alliance, and formal guaranty of all the poſſeſſions of the two ſovereigns. 2. A reciprocal promiſe, in caſe of war, to aſſiſt each other with 15000 foot, and 15000 horſe; excepting the wars which Pruſſia may have in Weſtphalia, and that Ruſſia may have with the Turks; in either of which caſes, the ſtipulated ſuccour is to be in mony. 3. As to what regards the preſent ſtate of Poland, the two ſovereigns jointly engage to purſue the ſame meaſures and principles they agreed upon in a former convention.

N E W-Y O R K, July 30.

On Tueſday laſt, in the Ship John, from Newry, Luke Kieſſed, there arrived about 300 Paſſengers; the Rev. Docter Clerk, and 140 of which, on Saturday laſt embarked, with their Stores, farming and manufacturing Utenſils, in two Sloops, for Albany; from whence they are to proceed to the Lands near Lake George, which were lately ſurveyed for their Accommodation. As their principal View is to carry on the Linen and Hempen Manufactures, to which they are all well bred, doubtleſs they will meet with the good Graces of every true Friend to this Province, eſpecial y at this Juncture, when their Encouragement is ſo abſolutely neceſſary; and it is ſaid there are many others who will ſoon follow their laudable example.

NEWBERN's REMEMBRANCER: *Or, An ESSAY on the* SEAT *of* GOVERNMENT.

MANY and various have been the Diſputes in this Province, with Regard to fixing upon a proper PLACE for the *Seat of Government*: In the Adminiſtration of Governor *Johnſton*, this Matter was the great Bone of Contention, and Parties ran very high between *North* and *South*; but the *Northern* Counties having a Right by their Charter to ſend Five Members each to the Aſſembly, and the *Southern* Counties but Two, the Ballance of Power was generally on the *Northern* Side: At Length, by the great Induſtry and unwearied Diligence of Governor *Johnſton*, an Equilibrium was effected, and a Law paſſed for ſettling the Seat of Government at NEWBERN; but as this Law abridged the Northern Counties of ſome Privileges, Application was made to *England* for a Repeal of That, and ſome other Laws. After ſeveral Years Sollicitation, this Matter was determined in their Favour, and a Repeal of thoſe Laws ſent over by his Excelleney ARTHUR DOBBS, Eſq; who was then appointed Governor of this Province on the Death of Mr. *Johnſton*. Upon his Excellency's Arrival in the Country, the Seat of Government having been before ſettled at NEWBERN, and That being the Centre of the Province, He fixed his Reſidence THERE. A General Coalition ſeemed to take Place, a Sacrifice ſeemed to have been made of all private Animoſities and Party-Contention, and the Streams of Government now ſeemed to flow in a ſmooth and unruffled Channel. But the great Mutability of all Human Affairs ſoon clouded this Serenety! *Newbern* did not agree with SOME Conſtitutions; the *Air* and *Water* were judged contagious; the Gentlemen of the Faculty were *conſulted*; who gave it as their *Opinion*, that the Air and Water of Newbern were *repleta* with *peſtiferous Animalculæ*, and that the *only* Way to preſerve Health in thoſe that drank it, was to boil it, which would volatalize the Spirit, and cauſe the ſlimy Noxtiæ to gravitate; or rather to mix with it a *proper Quantity* of good *Jamaica*, which would break the Coheſion, and cauſe the peſtiferous Animalculæ to ſubſide. In ſhort, the PLACE was diſagreeable, and a NEW ONE muſt be found. Unhappily for the Province, his Excellency the Governor, about this Time, removed his Reſidence to *Cape-Fear*; No Inconvenience however was to ariſe to the Province from this Step, as the Aſſemblies were to be held at *Wilmignton*, *Edenton*, and *Newbern*, the two Extremes and Middle of the Province, alternately: But at the firſt Meeting of the Aſſembly at *Edenton*, theſe itenerant Aſſemblies not being likely to give *General* Satisfaction, a Bill was brought in, and paſſed into a Law, for ſettling the Seat of Government at *Tower Hill*, a Place belonging

belonging to his Excellency the Governor, about 40 Miles above Newbern, pretty pleasantly situated, on a high Hill, about a Quarter of a Mile from the River, having an impenetrable Morass or Swamp in Front, and the River ALMOST navigable for Canoes. But as there was another Bill to have passed at this Time, and have gone Hand in Hand with it, a Bill to impower the Treasurers to receive the Proportion allotted to this Province, of the Parliamentary Grant to the Colonies, for their Assistance in carrying on the War; the Loss and Miscarriage of that Bill so benumbed and froze up the Spirit of the other, that poor *Tower-Hill* was *neglected*, and the great Ardor of the Commissioners for building the City of GEORGE, quite dissipated.

And now the Cloud that before was only seen at a Distance, began to gather thick, and the Storm threatened to break over our Heads! DISCONTENT sat on every Brow, and warm Messages and Answers passed between the Governor and the Lower House of Assembly. It would be tedious and disagreeable to wade thro' all the *Hot Water* of these Times, particularly of the Assembly of *May*, 1760, at Newbern: It may be sufficient to say, that the Seat of Government was totalled removed to Wilmington; Assemblies, Courts of Chancery and Claims, were there held; the Secretary's Office was translated to that See, and a CART dispatched to Newbern for the PUBLIC RECORDS. Now it was, that those who were dissatisfied with the Seat of Government at Newbern, and *wanted* it *nearer Home*, saw it, too late, removed farther off; saw it removed 100 Miles farther, to the Southern Extremity of the Province; saw it removed to a *sandy Desart*, to which they could not approach, but at the Expence of their Horses Hoofs!

And now my Countrymen, what would *Some of you* give, to have the Seat of Government again at Newbern? To have it in the Centre of the Province, where seldom an Assembly was held, but every Member that possibly could, gave his Attendance; and where there *never* was Occasion to Prorogue and Dissolve, to Dissolve and Prorogue again, before an Assembly could be got? Methinks I hear some of you break out, 'O Newbern, 'Newbern! When shall I again tread thy *Grassy* 'Plains, and shake the *Wilmingtonian Dust* from 'my Feet! When again shall I breathe that *Air*, 'and drink of that *Water*, which I was once induced to believe were 'replete with pestiferous "Animalculæ!' But enough! 'tis done; and I 'am doomed to give my Attendance in a sandy 'Desart; to spend whole *Weeks* and *Months* in a 'gloomy Sourness and Disquietude; and how I 'shall acquit myself to my Constituents, to my 'Country, a Person in a continual Ill-Humour with 'himself, and every Body about him, can best tell.'

In this Situation of Affairs, great Complaints were made; and his Excellency the Governor was pleased to tell the People, the Fault lay at their own Doors; why did not they Address his Majesty to settle the Seat of Government, as he could not pass a Bill for that Purpose? This was done; both Houses joined in an humble Address to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to take into his Royal Consideration the great Distresses which this Province laboured under, for want of a proper Place Established for the Seat of Government; and that he would be graciously pleased to Settle the same at NEWBERN; where they would immediately Erect a House for the Residence of his Majesty's Governor, and proper Houses and Offices for holding his Majesty's Courts. The Committee of Correspondence were directed to transmit this Address to the Agent of the Province in *England*, and direct him to cause it to be presented to his Majesty. Let us now see what Effect this had. Why we are told by our Agent, it seems, that he had laid it before the *proper Boards*; but that in a short Time it was *coolly* re-delivered to him, and he directed to inform his Province, that their Address was blended with Matter of a different Nature, which was unprecedented, and therefore could not be presented to his Majesty; and that they must send over *Another*.

Quo Animo are these Things said and done? Why this *cool Re-delivery?* Why direct the Province to send over *Another?* Was *This* for the PUBLIC GOOD? Delays breed Dangers; and since that Time, the Death of one of his Majesty's Council, a Gentleman very instrumental in Passing that Address, has *happened*, and the Vacancy filled by a Gentleman at *Cape-Fear*. But what in the Name of Wonder, was this Matter of a *different Nature*, complained of? Was it any other than congratulating his Majesty on the Glorious Success of his Arms, in the Prosecution of the just and necessary War; and to assure him of their firm Attachment to his Royal Person, Family, and Government, which they should always be ready, with their Lives and Fortunes, to protect and defend? And can it be supposed that the BEST of Kings would *Refuse* to Settle perhaps one of the most *distressed* of his Provinces, only because their Address to him for that Purpose sat out with congratulating him on the Success of the War? *Meer Stuff! incongruous* to Justice, and *baneful* to Liberty. I fear we have not had FAIR PLAY.

And are THESE TIMES to continue? No, my Countrymen! His Majesty our most Gracious Sovereign, has said No: A King whose Ear is naturally tun'd to the charming Voice of LIBERTY; a King who has declared from the Throne the tender Concern he feels for *All* his People, has said No. Our Grievances have SOME HOW OR OTHER reached his Royal Ear, and he has been graciously pleased to appoint us a New Governor; under whose Administration we have the Blessed Hope of seeing the Settlement of the Country; of seeing, that a Gentleman who may reasonably be supposed

divested

diveſted of all Manner of Prejudice or Partiality in Favour of this or that Party, will ſettle in the Centre of the Country, and call the Aſſemblies to a PLACE, where they will meet him with Cheerfulneſs and Alacrity.

Countrymen, as the Aſſembly ſtands prorogued to ſome time in *October* next, and will then probably meet at *Wilmington*, your Conſtituents, your Country, expect, that you will, to a Man, give your Attendance; or perhaps while we are pleaſing ourſelves with theſe *Golden Scenes*, the Great Fiat may be paſſed, and the Door ſhut againſt you; the Seat of Government may be *Settled* at *Wilmington*, and then, too late, we may behold the wretched State of the Province. They have already got the Preſs there; and intend to GIVE LAW to us all; and if you neglect your Duty *This Time*, imagine what will be done. Can you *Contentedly*, ſee the Province in this *Diſcontented* State! Can you ſee the PUBLIC RECORDS *Carted* from Place to Place, and your Properties and Eſtates truſted to the Mercy of a Shower of Rain, and at the Diſcretion of a *Cart-Driver*? Forbid it Heaven! *O Tempora!*

NEWBERN, Auguſt 24.

A few Days ſince, as two Sailors were going on Shore with their Boat, being very much in Liquor, one of them fell overboard; and the other not being able to help him, he was drowned, and went out of the World drunk.— A Warning to ſuch Wretches who live as if they were to periſh with the Brutes!

For *ANTIGUA*, Directly,

The Sloop TRYAL,

JOHN SCOTT, COMMANDER:

NOW lying at NEWBERN; very well accommodated for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, enquire of the Maſter, at Richard Ellis's, Merchant, in NEWBERN.

Juſt PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing-Office* in NEWBERN, *Price* 3 s.

THE JOURNAL of the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the laſt Seſſion at *Wilmington*.

ALSO,

THE Acts of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt Seſſions, at *Wilmington*.

Cuſtom Houſe, London, Nov 25, 1763.

THE Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, having been inform'd that Compoſitions have been frequently enter'd into for the Duties impoſed by the Act of 6 *Geo.* II. payable to His Majeſty at the Ports of *America*, give this Publick Notice, That whoever will make Diſcovery of any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have been guilty of entering into, or conniving at ſuch Compoſitions, to *John Temple*, Eſq; or *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; Surveyors-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *North-America*, or other Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Collector, or Comptroller, of any Port, except the Port where ſuch Fraud was enter'd into, ſo that the Parties offending may be convicted thereof, and the Duties recover'd to the Crown, ſhall receive One Third Part of the Duties ſo recover'd.

STOLEN or Strayed, a light Bay Horſe, with black Mane and Tail, about 14 Hands high, ſome Saddle Spots on his Back, and branded on the mounting Buttock with the Letters I. S. The Perſon who brings the ſaid Horſe to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive *Forty Shillings* Reward; or whoever will give Information where he is to be found, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward. *P. G.*

To be LETT for any Term of Years,

THE Ferry and Plantation whereon the Subſcriber now lives, known by the Name of Graves's Ferry, near Newbern. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping. I will oblige myſelf to keep the Ferry well provided with good Boats. Any Perſon inclinable to rent ſaid Ferry, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes. *Richard Graves.*

Lately PUBLISHED,

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A Collection of all the ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the Province of *North Carolina*, in Force and Uſe, ſince the Reviſal of the LAWS in the Year 1751: Together with an exact Table. To which is prefixed, a Liſt of the Names of thoſe Gentlemen who ſubſcribed for the BOOK.

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